United Nations E/2001/61

# Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
18 May 2001

Original: English

**Substantive session of 2001**
Geneva, 2-27 July 2001
Item 13 (p) of the provisional agenda*
**Economic and environmental questions:**
**Global Code of Ethics for Tourism**

## Approval of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

### Note by the Secretariat

1. At its organizational session for 2001, the Council had before it a note by the Secretariat (E/2001/3) in which the Secretary-General proposed the inclusion under item 13 (Economic and environmental questions) of the provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2001 of an additional sub-item entitled "Global Code of Ethics for Tourism". The Council subsequently approved the provisional agenda for its substantive session of 2001, including the aforementioned sub-item, as contained in document E/2001/1 (Council decision 2001/202).

2. The unanimous adoption of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism by the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) at its thirteenth session in Santiago, Chile, in October 1999 was the culmination of an extensive consultative process over a two-year period involving the various stakeholders, including the WTO member States, the WTO Business Council, as well as the relevant community of non-governmental organizations and labour organizations.

3. The Code includes nine articles outlining the ethical principles, which should govern tourism development, and sets out guidance and standards to be followed by destinations, Governments, tour operators, developers, travel agents, and travellers themselves. Article 10 provides a mechanism for its implementation as well as for promotion of global cooperation. Its objective is to minimize the negative impact of tourism on the environment and on cultural heritage while maximizing the benefits for residents of tourism destinations. The significance of the Code in expanding the contribution of the tourism sector to economic prosperity and poverty alleviation, as well as in promoting understanding among nations can be appreciated from the fact that international tourism is forecast to triple in volume over the next 20 years.

* E/2001/100.

01-36794 (E) 150601

4. The following principles are embodied in articles 1 to 9 of the Code, following a preamble: (1) tourism's contribution to mutual understanding and respect between peoples and societies; (2) tourism as a vehicle for individual and collective fulfilment; (3) tourism as a factor of sustainable development; (4) tourism as a user of the cultural heritage of mankind and a contributor to its enhancement; (5) tourism as a beneficial activity for host countries and communities; (6) the obligations of stakeholders in tourism development; (7) the right to tourism; (8) the liberty of tourist movements; and (9) the rights of the workers and entrepreneurs in the tourism industry.

5. It may be recalled that following approval by the Economic and Social Council through its decision 254 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, the General Assembly adopted resolution 32/156, on 19 December 1977, entitled "Agreement on Cooperation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization". The Agreement, inter alia, confirmed the role of the Economic and Social Council in coordinating activities related to tourism and, in this connection, stipulated that the World Tourism Organization might make recommendations and proposals relating to international agreements in the field of tourism. The Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, in his letter of 13 December 2000 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (E/2001/3, annex), requested that the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism be included as an item in the provisional agenda of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 2001 and subsequently be considered by the General Assembly with a view to obtaining its universal recognition and dissemination.

6. Against this background, annexed to the present document for the consideration of the Council is the resolution adopted at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization, which contains the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism.

**Annex**

**Resolution 406 (XIII) of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization**
**Approval of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism**

The General Assembly,

Recalling:

- that it had provided at its Istanbul session in 1997 for the formation of a Special Committee for the preparation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism and that this Committee met at Cracow, Poland on 7 October 1998, in conjunction with the Quality Support Committee meeting, in order to consider an outline of the said Code,

- that based on these initial considerations, the draft **Global Code of Ethics for Tourism** was prepared by the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Legal Adviser to WTO and was studied by the WTO Business Council, the Regional Commissions and finally by the Executive Council at its sixtieth session, all of which were invited to formulate their observations,

- that the WTO Members were invited to communicate in writing the remarks or suggestions that they could not make at those meetings;

Noting:

- that the principle of a Global Code of Ethics for Tourism aroused great interest among the delegations that participated in the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in New York in April 1999,

- that after the CSD session, additional consultations were undertaken by the Secretary-General with institutions representative of the tourism industry and the workers, as well as with various non-governmental organizations interested in this process,

- that, as a result of these discussions and consultations, many written contributions were received by the Secretary-General, which have so far as possible been reflected in the draft submitted to the Assembly for consideration;

Reaffirming that the aim of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism is to establish a synthesis of the various documents, codes and declarations of the same kind or with comparable aspirations published over the years, to complement them with new considerations reflecting the development of our societies and thus to serve as a frame of reference for the stakeholders in world tourism at the dawn of the next century and millennium,

1. Adopts the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, which reads as follows:

## *PREAMBLE*

***We**, Members of the World Tourism Organization (WTO), representatives of the world tourism industry, delegates of States, territories, enterprises, institutions and bodies that are gathered for the General Assembly at Santiago, Chile on this first day of October 1999,*

*Reasserting the aims set out in Article 3 of the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization, and aware of the "decisive and central" role of this Organization, as recognized by the General Assembly of the United Nations, in promoting and developing tourism with a view to contributing to economic development, international understanding, peace, prosperity and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,*

*Firmly believing that, through the direct, spontaneous and non-mediatized contacts it engenders between men and women of different cultures and lifestyles, tourism represents a vital force for peace and a factor of friendship and understanding among the peoples of the world,*

*In keeping with the rationale of reconciling environmental protection, economic development and the fight against poverty in a sustainable manner, as formulated by the United Nations in 1992 at the "Earth Summit" of Rio de Janeiro and expressed in Agenda 21, adopted on that occasion,*

*Taking into account the swift and continued growth, both past and foreseeable, of the tourism activity, whether for leisure, business, culture, religious or health purposes, and its powerful effects, both positive and negative, on the environment, the economy and the society of both generating and receiving countries, on local communities and indigenous peoples, as well as on international relations and trade,*

*Aiming to promote responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism in the framework of the right of all persons to use their free time for leisure pursuits or travel with respect for the choices of society of all peoples,*

*But convinced that the world tourism industry as a whole has much to gain by operating in an environment that favours the market economy, private enterprise and free trade and that serves to optimize its beneficial effects on the creation of wealth and employment,*

*Also firmly convinced that, provided a number of principles and a certain number of rules are observed, responsible and sustainable tourism is by no means incompatible with the growing liberalization of the conditions governing trade in services and under whose aegis the enterprises of this sector operate and that it is possible to reconcile in this sector economy and ecology, environment and development, openness to international trade and protection of social and cultural identities,*

*Considering that, with such an approach, all the stakeholders in tourism development – national, regional and local administrations, enterprises, business associations, workers in the sector, non-governmental organizations and bodies of all kinds belonging to the tourism industry, as well as host communities, the media and the tourists themselves, have different albeit interdependent responsibilities in the individual and societal development of tourism and that the formulation of their individual rights and duties will contribute to meeting this aim,*

*Committed, in keeping with the aims pursued by the World Tourism Organization itself since adopting resolution 364(XII) at its General Assembly of 1997 (Istanbul), to promote a genuine partnership between the public and private stakeholders in tourism development, and wishing to see a partnership and cooperation of the same kind extend, in an open and balanced way, to the relations between generating and receiving countries and their respective tourism industries,*

*Following up on the Manila Declarations of 1980 on World Tourism and of 1997 on the Social Impact of Tourism, as well as on the Tourism Bill of Rights and Tourist Code adopted at Sofia in 1985 under the aegis of WTO,*

*But believing that these instruments should be complemented by a set of interdependent principles for their interpretation and application on which the stakeholders in tourism development should model their conduct at the dawn of the twenty-first century,*

*Using, for the purposes of this instrument, the definitions and classifications applicable to travel, and especially the concepts of "visitor", "tourist" and "tourism", as adopted by the Ottawa International Conference, held from 24 to 28 June 1991 and approved, in 1993, by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its twenty-seventh session,*

*Referring in particular to the following instruments:*

- *Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948;*
- *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 16 December 1966;*
- *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966;*

* * *

- *Warsaw Convention on Air Transport of 12 October 1929;*
- *Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 7 December 1944, and the Tokyo, The Hague and Montreal Conventions in relation thereto;*
- *Convention on Customs Facilities for Tourism of 4 July 1954 and related Protocol;*
- *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 23 November 1972;*
- *Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 10 October 1980;*
- *Resolution of the Sixth General Assembly of WTO (Sofia) adopting the Tourism Bill of Rights and Tourist Code of 26 September 1985;*
- *Convention on the Rights of the Child of 26 January 1990;*
- *Resolution of the Ninth General Assembly of WTO (Buenos Aires) concerning in particular travel facilitation and the safety and security of tourists of 4 October 1991;*
- *Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development of 13 June 1992;*
- *General Agreement on Trade in Services of 15 April 1994;*
- *Convention on Biodiversity of 6 January 1995;*
- *Resolution of the Eleventh General Assembly of WTO (Cairo) on the prevention of organized sex tourism of 22 October 1995;*
- *Stockholm Declaration of 28 August 1996 against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children;*
- *Manila Declaration on the Social Impact of Tourism of 22 May 1997;*
- *Conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Organisation in the area of collective conventions, prohibition of forced labour and child labour, defence of the rights of indigenous peoples, and equal treatment and non-discrimination in the work place;*

***affirm the right to tourism and the freedom of tourist movements,***

***state our wish to promote an equitable, responsible and sustainable world tourism order, whose benefits will be shared by all sectors of society in the context of an open and liberalized international economy, and***

***solemnly adopt to these ends the principles of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism.***

## *PRINCIPLES*

### *Article 1*

### *Tourism's contribution to mutual understanding and respect between peoples and societies*

*(1) The understanding and promotion of the ethical values common to humanity, with an attitude of tolerance and respect for the diversity of religious, philosophical and moral beliefs, are both the foundation and the consequence of responsible tourism; stakeholders in tourism development and tourists themselves should observe the social and cultural traditions and practices of all peoples, including those of minorities and indigenous peoples and recognize their worth.*

*(2) Tourism activities should be conducted in harmony with the attributes and traditions of the host regions and countries and in respect for their laws, practices and customs.*

*(3) The host communities, on the one hand, and local professionals, on the other, should acquaint themselves with and respect the tourists who visit them and find out about their lifestyles, tastes and expectations; the education and training imparted to professionals contribute to a hospitable welcome.*

*(4) It is the task of the public authorities to provide protection for tourists and visitors and their belongings; they must pay particular attention to the safety of foreign tourists owing to the particular vulnerability they may have; they should facilitate the introduction of specific means of information, prevention, security, insurance and assistance consistent with their needs; any attacks, assaults, kidnappings or threats against tourists or workers in the tourism industry, as well as the wilful destruction of tourism facilities or of elements of cultural or natural heritage should be severely condemned and punished in accordance with their respective national laws.*

*(5) When travelling, tourists and visitors should not commit any criminal act or any act considered criminal by the laws of the country visited and abstain from any conduct felt to be offensive or injurious by the local populations, or likely to damage the local environment; they should refrain from all trafficking in illicit drugs, arms, antiques, protected species and products and substances that are dangerous or prohibited by national regulations.*

*(6) Tourists and visitors have the responsibility to acquaint themselves, even before their departure, with the characteristics of the countries they are preparing to visit; they must be aware of the health and security risks inherent in any travel outside their usual environment and behave in such a way as to minimize those risks.*

*Article 2*

*Tourism as a vehicle for individual and collective fulfilment*

*(1) Tourism, the activity most frequently associated with rest and relaxation, sport and access to culture and nature, should be planned and practised as a privileged means of individual and collective fulfilment; when practised with a sufficiently open mind, it is an irreplaceable factor of self-education, mutual tolerance and for learning about the legitimate differences between peoples and cultures and their diversity.*

*(2) Tourism activities should respect the equality of men and women; they should promote human rights and, more particularly, the individual rights of the most vulnerable groups, notably children, the elderly, the handicapped, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples.*

*(3) The exploitation of human beings in any form, particularly sexual, especially when applied to children, conflicts with the fundamental aims of tourism and is the negation of tourism; as such, in accordance with international law, it should be energetically combated with the cooperation of all the States concerned and penalized without concession by the national legislation of both the countries visited and the countries of the perpetrators of these acts, even when they are carried out abroad.*

*(4) Travel for purposes of religion, health, education and cultural or linguistic exchanges are particularly beneficial forms of tourism, which deserve encouragement.*

*(5) The introduction into curricula of education about the value of tourist exchanges, their economic, social and cultural benefits, and also their risks, should be encouraged.*

*Article 3*

*Tourism, a factor of sustainable development*

*(1) All the stakeholders in tourism development should safeguard the natural environment with a view to achieving sound, continuous and sustainable economic growth geared to satisfying equitably the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.*

*(2) All forms of tourism development that are conducive to saving rare and precious resources, in particular water and energy, as well as avoiding so far as possible waste production, should be given priority and encouraged by national, regional and local public authorities.*

*(3) The staggering in time and space of tourist and visitor flows, particularly those resulting from paid leave and school holidays, and a more even distribution of holidays should be sought so as to reduce the pressure of tourism activity on the environment and enhance its beneficial impact on the tourism industry and the local economy.*

*(4) Tourism infrastructure should be designed and tourism activities programmed in such a way as to protect the natural heritage composed of ecosystems and biodiversity and to preserve endangered species of wildlife; the stakeholders in tourism development, and especially professionals, should agree to the imposition of limitations or constraints on their activities when these are exercised in particularly sensitive areas: desert, polar or high mountain regions, coastal areas, tropical forests or wetlands, propitious to the creation of nature reserves or protected areas.*

*(5) Nature tourism and ecotourism are recognized as being particularly conducive to enriching and enhancing the standing of tourism, provided they respect the natural heritage and local populations and are in keeping with the carrying capacity of the sites.*

*Article 4*

*Tourism, a user of the cultural heritage of mankind and a contributor to its enhancement*

*(1) Tourism resources belong to the common heritage of mankind; the communities in whose territories they are situated have particular rights and obligations to them.*

*(2) Tourism policies and activities should be conducted with respect for the artistic, archaeological and cultural heritage, which they should protect and pass on to future generations; particular care should be devoted to preserving and upgrading monuments, shrines and museums as well as archaeological and historic sites which must be widely open to tourist visits; encouragement should be given to public access to privately-owned cultural property and monuments, with respect for the rights of their owners, as well as to religious buildings, without prejudice to normal needs of worship.*

*(3) Financial resources derived from visits to cultural sites and monuments should, at least in part, be used for the upkeep, safeguard, development and embellishment of this heritage;*

*(4) Tourism activity should be planned in such a way as to allow traditional cultural products, crafts and folklore to survive and flourish, rather than causing them to degenerate and become standardized.*

*Article 5*

*Tourism, a beneficial activity for host countries and communities*

*(1) Local populations should be associated with tourism activities and share equitably in the economic, social and cultural benefits they generate, and particularly in the direct and indirect creation of jobs resulting from them.*

*(2) Tourism policies should be applied in such a way as to help to raise the standard of living of the populations of the regions visited and meet their needs; the planning and architectural approach to and operation of tourism resorts and accommodation should aim to integrate them, to the extent possible, in the local economic and social fabric; where skills are equal, priority should be given to local manpower.*

*(3) Special attention should be paid to the specific problems of coastal areas and island territories and to vulnerable rural or mountain regions, for which tourism often represents a rare opportunity for development in the face of the decline of traditional economic activities.*

*(4) Tourism professionals, particularly investors, governed by the regulations laid down by the public authorities, should carry out studies of the impact of their development projects on the environment and natural surroundings; they should also deliver, with the greatest transparency and objectivity, information on their future programmes and their foreseeable repercussions and foster dialogue on their contents with the populations concerned.*

*Article 6*

*Obligations of stakeholders in tourism development*

*(1) Tourism professionals have an obligation to provide tourists with objective and honest information on their places of destination and on the conditions of travel, hospitality and stays; they should ensure that the contractual clauses proposed to their customers are readily understandable as to the nature, price and quality of the services they commit themselves to providing and the financial compensation payable by them in the event of a unilateral breach of contract on their part.*

*(2) Tourism professionals, insofar as it depends on them, should show concern, in cooperation with the public authorities, for the security and safety, accident prevention, health protection and food safety of those who seek their services; likewise, they should ensure the existence of suitable systems of insurance and assistance; they should accept the reporting obligations prescribed by national regulations and pay fair compensation in the event of failure to observe their contractual obligations.*

*(3) Tourism professionals, so far as this depends on them, should contribute to the cultural and spiritual fulfilment of tourists and allow them, during their travels, to practise their religions.*

*(4) The public authorities of the generating States and the host countries, in cooperation with the professionals concerned and their associations, should ensure that the necessary mechanisms are in place for the repatriation of tourists in the event of the bankruptcy of the enterprise that organized their travel.*

*(5) Governments have the right – and the duty - especially in a crisis, to inform their nationals of the difficult circumstances, or even the dangers they may encounter during their travels abroad; it is their responsibility however to issue such information without prejudicing in an unjustified or exaggerated manner the tourism industry of the host countries and the interests of their own operators; the contents of travel advisories should therefore be discussed beforehand with the authorities of the host countries and the professionals concerned; recommendations formulated should be strictly proportionate to the gravity of the situations encountered and confined to the geographical areas where the insecurity has arisen; such advisories should be qualified or cancelled as soon as a return to normality permits.*

*(6) The press, and particularly the specialized travel press and the other media, including modern means of electronic communication, should issue honest and balanced information on events and situations that could influence the flow of tourists; they should also provide accurate and reliable information to the consumers of tourism services; the new communication and electronic commerce technologies should also be developed and used for this purpose; as is the case for the media, they should not in any way promote sex tourism.*

*Article 7*

*Right to tourism*

*(1) The prospect of direct and personal access to the discovery and enjoyment of the planet's resources constitutes a right equally open to all the world's inhabitants; the increasingly extensive participation in national and international tourism should be regarded as one of the best possible expressions of the sustained growth of free time, and obstacles should not be placed in its way.*

*(2) The universal right to tourism must be regarded as the corollary of the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay, guaranteed by Article 24 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 7.d of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.*

*(3) Social tourism, and in particular associative tourism, which facilitates widespread access to leisure, travel and holidays, should be developed with the support of the public authorities.*

*(4) Family, youth, student and senior tourism and tourism for people with disabilities, should be encouraged and facilitated.*

*Article 8*

*Liberty of tourist movements*

*(1) Tourists and visitors should benefit, in compliance with international law and national legislation, from the liberty to move within their countries and from one State to another, in accordance with Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; they should have access to places of transit and stay and to tourism and cultural sites without being subject to excessive formalities or discrimination.*

*(2) Tourists and visitors should have access to all available forms of communication, internal or external; they should benefit from prompt and easy access to local administrative, legal and health services; they should be free to contact the consular representatives of their countries of origin in compliance with the diplomatic conventions in force.*

*(3) Tourists and visitors should benefit from the same rights as the citizens of the country visited concerning the confidentiality of the personal data and information concerning them, especially when these are stored electronically.*

*(4) Administrative procedures relating to border crossings whether they fall within the competence of States or result from international agreements, such as visas or health and customs formalities, should be adapted, so far as possible, so as to facilitate to the maximum freedom of travel and widespread access to international tourism; agreements between groups of countries to harmonize and simplify these procedures should be encouraged; specific taxes and levies penalizing the tourism industry and undermining its competitiveness should be gradually phased out or corrected.*

*(5) So far as the economic situation of the countries from which they come permits, travellers should have access to allowances of convertible currencies needed for their travels.*

*Article 9*

*Rights of the workers and entrepreneurs in the tourism industry*

*(1) The fundamental rights of salaried and self-employed workers in the tourism industry and related activities, should be guaranteed under the supervision of the national and local administrations, both of their States of origin and of the host countries with particular care, given the specific constraints linked in particular to the seasonality of their activity, the global dimension of their industry and the flexibility often required of them by the nature of their work.*

*(2) Salaried and self-employed workers in the tourism industry and related activities have the right and the duty to acquire appropriate initial and continuous training; they should be given adequate social protection; job insecurity should be limited so far as possible; and a specific status, with particular regard to their social welfare, should be offered to seasonal workers in the sector.*

*(3) Any natural or legal person, provided he, she or it has the necessary abilities and skills, should be entitled to develop a professional activity in the field of tourism under existing national laws; entrepreneurs and investors - especially in the area of small and medium-sized enterprises - should be entitled to free access to the tourism sector with a minimum of legal or administrative restrictions.*

*(4) Exchanges of experience offered to executives and workers, whether salaried or not, from different countries, contributes to fostering the development of the world tourism industry; these movements should be facilitated so far as possible in compliance with the applicable national laws and international conventions.*

*(5) As an irreplaceable factor of solidarity in the development and dynamic growth of international exchanges, multinational enterprises of the tourism industry should not exploit the dominant positions they sometimes occupy; they should avoid becoming the vehicles of cultural and social models artificially imposed on the host communities; in exchange for their freedom to invest and trade which should be fully recognized, they should involve themselves in local development, avoiding, by the excessive repatriation of their profits or their induced imports, a reduction of their contribution to the economies in which they are established.*

*(6) Partnership and the establishment of balanced relations between enterprises of generating and receiving countries contribute to the sustainable development of tourism and an equitable distribution of the benefits of its growth.*

*Article 10*

*Implementation of the principles of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism*

*(1) The public and private stakeholders in tourism development should cooperate in the implementation of these principles and monitor their effective application.*

*(2) The stakeholders in tourism development should recognize the role of international institutions, among which the World Tourism Organization ranks first, and non-governmental organizations with competence in the field of tourism promotion and development, the protection of human rights, the environment or health, with due respect for the general principles of international law.*

*(3) The same stakeholders should demonstrate their intention to refer any disputes concerning the application or interpretation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism for conciliation to an impartial third body known as the World Committee on Tourism Ethics.*

* * *

2. Calls upon the stakeholders in tourism development – national, regional and local tourism administrations, tourism enterprises, business associations, workers in the sector and tourism bodies – the host communities and the tourists themselves to model their conduct on the principles embodied in this Global Code of Ethics for Tourism and to implement them in good faith in accordance with the provisions set out below;



* * *

3. Decides that the procedures for implementing the principles embodied in the Code will, where necessary, be subject to guidelines for application, prepared by the World Committee on Tourism Ethics, submitted to the Executive Council of WTO, adopted by the General Assembly and periodically reviewed and adjusted in the same conditions;

* * *

4. Recommends:

(a) States Members or non-members of WTO, without being obliged to do so, to accept expressly the principles embodied in the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism and to use them as a basis when establishing their national laws and regulations and to inform accordingly the World Committee on Tourism Ethics, whose creation is provided for in Article 10 of the Code and organized in paragraph 6 below;

(b) tourism enterprises and bodies, whether WTO Affiliate Members or not, and their associations to include the relevant provisions of the Code in their contractual instruments or to make specific reference to them in their own codes of conduct or professional rules and to report on them to the World Committee on Tourism Ethics;

* * *

5. Invites the Members of WTO to actively implement the recommendations it has previously expressed during previous sessions in the fields covered by this Code, so far as the sustainable development of tourism, the prevention of organized sex tourism, as well as travel facilitation and the safety and security of tourists are concerned;

* * *

6. Subscribes to the principle of a Protocol for implementing the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism as annexed to this resolution and adopts the guiding principles on which it is based:

- creation of a flexible follow-up and evaluation mechanism with a view to ensuring the constant adjustment of the Code to the developments of world tourism and, more broadly, to the changing conditions of international relations;

- the making available to States and other stakeholders in tourism development of a conciliation mechanism to which they may have recourse by consensus or on a voluntary basis;

7. Invites the Full Members of the Organization and all the stakeholders in tourism development to submit their additional remarks and proposed amendments to the draft Protocol of Implementation annexed to this resolution within a period of six months, so as to allow the Executive Council to study, in due time, the amendments to be made to this text and requests the Secretary-General to report back to it on this point at its fourteenth session;

8. Decides to start the process of appointing the Members of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics, so that its composition may be completed at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly;

* * *

9. Urges the States Members of WTO to publish and make known as widely as possible the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, in particular by disseminating it among all the stakeholders in tourism development and inviting them to give it broad publicity;

* * *

10. Entrusts the Secretary-General with approaching the Secretariat of the United Nations in order to study how it might be associated with this Code, or even in what form it could endorse it, in particular as part of the process of implementing the recommendations of the recent session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

# ANNEX

## *DRAFT PROTOCOL OF IMPLEMENTATION*

*I. Body responsible for interpreting, applying and evaluating the provisions of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism*

*(a) A World Committee on Tourism Ethics shall be created comprising twelve eminent persons independent of governments and twelve alternates, selected on the basis of their competence in the field of tourism and related fields; they shall not receive any orders or instructions from those who proposed their nomination or who designated them and shall not report to them.*

*(b) The members of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics shall be appointed as follows:*

- *six members and six alternate members designated by the WTO Regional Commissions, on the proposal of the States Members of WTO;*
- *a member and an alternate designated by the autonomous territories that are Associate Members of WTO from among their members;*
- *four members and four alternate members elected by the WTO General Assembly from among the Affiliate Members of WTO representing professionals or employees of the tourism industry, universities and non-governmental organizations, after conferring with the Committee of Affiliate Members;*
- *a chairman, who may be an eminent person not belonging to WTO, elected by the other members of the Committee, on the proposal of the Secretary-General of WTO.*

*The Legal Adviser of the World Tourism Organization shall participate, when necessary, and in an advisory capacity, in the Committee meetings; the Secretary-General shall attend ex officio or may arrange to be represented at its meetings.*

*On appointing the members of the Committee, account shall be taken of the need for a balanced geographical composition of this body and for a diversification of the qualifications and personal status of its members, from both the economic and social as well as the legal viewpoint; the members shall be appointed for four years and their term of office may be renewed only once; in the event of a vacancy, the member shall be replaced by his alternate, it being understood that if the vacancy concerns both the member and his alternate, the Committee itself shall fill the vacant seat; if the Chairman's seat is vacant he or she shall be replaced in the conditions set out above.*

*(c) The WTO Regional Commissions shall act, in the cases provided for in paragraphs I(d), (g) and (h), as well as II(a), (b), (f) and (g) below of this Protocol, as regional committees on tourism ethics.*

*(d) The World Committee on Tourism Ethics shall establish its own Rules of Procedure, which shall apply equally, mutatis mutandis, to the Regional Commissions when these are acting as regional committees on tourism ethics; the presence of two-thirds of the Committee members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at its meetings; in the event that a member is absent, he may be replaced by his alternate; in the event of a tie in the voting, the chairman shall have the casting vote.*

*(e) When proposing the candidature of an eminent person to serve on the Committee, each Member of WTO shall undertake to cover the travel expenses and daily subsistence allowances occasioned by the participation in the meetings of the person whose nomination it has proposed, it being understood that the members of the Committee shall not receive any remuneration; the expenses incurred by the participation of the Chairman of the Committee, also unremunerated, may be borne by the WTO budget; the secretariat of the Committee shall be provided by the services of WTO; the operating costs remaining payable by the Organization may, wholly or in part, be charged to a trust fund financed by voluntary contributions.*

*(f) The World Committee on Tourism Ethics shall meet in principle once a year; whenever a dispute is referred to it for settlement, the chairman shall consult the other members and the Secretary-General of WTO about the expediency of convening an extraordinary meeting.*

*(g) The functions of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics and the WTO Regional Commissions shall be the evaluation of the implementation of this Code and conciliation; it may invite experts or external institutions to contribute to its proceedings.*

*(h) On the basis of periodic reports submitted to them by Full Members, Associate Members and Affiliate Members of WTO, the WTO Regional Commissions shall, every two years, as regional committees on tourism ethics, examine the application of the Code in their respective regions; they shall record their findings in a report to the World Committee on Tourism Ethics; the reports of the Regional Commissions may contain suggestions to amend or supplement the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism.*

*(i) The World Committee on Tourism Ethics shall exercise a global function as a "watchdog" for the problems encountered in implementing the Code and for the proposed solutions; it shall summarize the reports drawn up by the Regional Commissions and supplement them with the information it has collected with the assistance of the Secretary-General and the support of the Committee of Affiliate Members, which shall include, should the need arise, proposals to amend or supplement the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism.*

*(j) The Secretary-General shall refer the report of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics to the Executive Council, together with his own observations, for consideration and transmission to the General Assembly with the Council's recommendations; the General Assembly shall decide what follow-up action to take on the report and the recommendations thus submitted to it, which the national tourism administrations and other stakeholders in tourism development shall subsequently have the task of implementing.*

* * *

## II. Conciliation mechanism for the settlement of disputes

*(a) In the event of a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, two or more stakeholders in tourism development may jointly refer it to the World Committee on Tourism Ethics; if the dispute is between two or more stakeholders belonging to the same region, the Parties should refer the matter to the competent WTO Regional Commission in its capacity as a regional committee on tourism ethics.*

*(b) The States, as well as tourism enterprises and bodies, may declare that they accept in advance the competence of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics or of a WTO Regional Commission for any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Code, or for certain categories of dispute; in this case, the Committee or the competent Regional Commission shall be considered as validly referred to unilaterally by the other Party to the dispute.*

*(c) When a dispute is submitted in the first instance to the World Committee on Tourism Ethics for consideration, its chairman shall appoint a sub-committee of three members who shall be responsible for examining the dispute.*

*(d) The World Committee on Tourism Ethics to which a dispute has been referred shall reach a decision on the basis of the record drawn up by the Parties to the dispute; the Committee may ask these Parties for additional information and, if deemed useful, may hear them at their request; the expenses incurred by this hearing shall be borne by the Parties unless the circumstances are considered exceptional by the Committee; the failure of one of the Parties to appear even though he or she has been given a reasonable opportunity to participate, shall not prevent the Committee from making a ruling.*

*(e) Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the World Committee on Tourism Ethics shall announce its decision within three months of the date on which it was referred to; it shall present recommendations to the Parties suitable to form the basis of a settlement; the Parties shall immediately inform the chairman of the Committee that has examined the dispute of the action they have taken on these recommendations.*

*(f) If a dispute is referred to a WTO Regional Commission, it shall announce its decision following the same procedure, mutatis mutandis, as that applied by the World Committee on Tourism Ethics when it intervenes in the first instance.*

*(g) If within a period of two months after notification of the proposals of the Committee or of a Regional Commission the Parties have failed to agree on the terms of a final settlement, the Parties or one of them may refer the dispute to a plenary session of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics; when the Committee has made a ruling in the first instance, the members that served on the sub-committee that examined the dispute may not take part in this plenary session and shall be replaced by their alternates; if these intervened in the first instance, the members shall not be prevented from participating.*

*(h) The plenary session of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics shall make its ruling following the procedure laid out in paragraphs II(d) and (e) above; if no solution has been found at a previous stage, it shall formulate final conclusions for the settlement of the dispute, which the Parties, if they agree with their contents, will be recommended to apply at the earliest possible opportunity; these conclusions shall be made public, even if the process of conciliation has not been successfully completed and one of the Parties refuses to accept the final conclusions proposed.*

*(i) Full Members, Associate Members and Affiliate Members of WTO, as well as States that are not members of WTO, may declare that they accept in advance as binding and, where applicable, subject to the sole reservation of reciprocity, the final conclusions of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics in the disputes, or in a private dispute to which they are party.*

*(j) Likewise, the States may accept as binding or subject to exequatur the final conclusions of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics in disputes to which their nationals are party or which should be applied in their territory.*

*(k) Tourism enterprises and bodies may include in their contractual documents a provision making the final conclusions of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics binding in their relations with their contracting parties.*

César Gómez Viveros
National Director of Tourism of Chile
President of the General Assembly

Francesco Frangialli
Secretary-General
World Tourism Organization

United Nations E/2001/62

# Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
7 May 2001

Original: English

**Substantive session of 2001**
Geneva, 2-27 July 2001
Item 6 of the provisional agenda*
**Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits**

## Implementation of agreed conclusions 2000/1 of the coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

### Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

### Agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council

At its 35th meeting, on 21 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council adopted a series of agreed conclusions on the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda. In those agreed conclusions, the Council requested the relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, in particular the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group, to undertake a review of the follow-up of their commitments on implementing the goals of the Habitat Agenda, as part of the Habitat Agenda review process in 2001. It also requested the Secretary-General to review the matter of the participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in all aspects of the work of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and its subsidiary machinery in the light of its role as focal point in the United Nations system on implementing the Habitat Agenda. In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to consider adopting a Habitat Agenda task manager system to facilitate coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda by the United Nations system.

* E/2001/100.

01-36583 (E) 010601

## Action by the Commission on Human Settlements

The Commission on Human Settlements, at its eighteenth session on 16 February 2001, adopted resolution 18/5 entitled "International cooperation and the review of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda". In that resolution, the Commission called upon United Nations organizations and agencies to use, where possible, the existing coordinating mechanisms of the United Nations Development Group and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework to demonstrate their capacity and complementary action and to make such efforts visible at all levels concerning the coordinated implementation of the goals of the Habitat Agenda. The Commission also requested the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group to include this item in its agenda before the Economic and Social Council reconvened in July 2001.

In the above-mentioned resolution, the Commission on Human Settlements also welcomed the decision of the Economic and Social Council to request the Secretary-General to consider the participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in all aspects of the work of ACC and its subsidiary machinery.

## Follow-up action

The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) is being invited to participate in the work of the ACC High-Level Committee on Programmes and the ACC High-Level Committee on Management. The full involvement of the Centre in the work of these two Committees should enable it to address the whole range of issues and concerns coming within the ACC framework, and to contribute to, and benefit from, their discussion at the inter-agency level. In addition, the Centre is being invited to meetings of ACC itself in relation to the discussion of items of direct concern to it. The Centre is taking steps through the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) towards the launching of the Habitat Agenda Task Manager System to facilitate coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda by the United Nations system, and to streamline reporting to the Commission on Human Settlements and to the Economic and Social Council.

With regard to the Economic and Social Council's agreed conclusion on follow-up work on the part of the United Nations Development Group, the role of the United Nations Development Group in facilitating the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the country level was one of the items of the agenda of the Group's meeting prior to the convening of the substantive session of 2001 of the Council.

# Contents


| | *Paragraphs* | *Page* |
|---|---|---|
| Introduction | 1–2 | 4 |
| Progress on implementation | 3–9 | 4 |

## Introduction

1. At its 35th meeting, on 21 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council adopted a series of agreed conclusions (agreed conclusions 2000/1[1]), after its consideration of the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda,[2] under agenda item 4 (b) of the coordination segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Council.

2. In its agreed conclusions 2000/1, the Economic and Social Council requested the relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, in particular the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group, to undertake a review of the follow-up of their commitments on implementing the goals of the Habitat Agenda, as part of the Habitat Agenda review process in 2001. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to review the matter of participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in all aspects of the work of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and its subsidiary machinery, in the light of its role as focal point within the United Nations system on implementing the Habitat Agenda. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to consider adopting a Habitat Agenda task manager system to facilitate coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda by the United Nations. Also in its agreed conclusions 2000/1, the Council took note of the Advisory Committee of Local Authorities which had been established to advise the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on the role of local authorities in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. The Council also noted the proposed establishment of an Urban Forum of agencies engaged in urbanization as a platform for the exchange of ideas and the sharing of experience. Also in its agreed conclusion 2000/1, the Council emphasized the particular significance of the commitments of the Habitat Agenda with regard to cross-cutting issues, like sustainable human settlements, urban poverty, gender, and involvement of the civil society, and recommended their inclusion when setting up working agendas for future coordination segments of the Council. Finally, the Council welcomed the decision of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference for Human Settlements (Habitat II) to discuss a declaration on the role of cities and human settlements in the new millennium, to be adopted by the Assembly at the special session in 2001. The report of the Council for 2000 was considered by the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session. The Assembly subsequently adopted resolution 55/195 in which it, inter alia, took note of agreed conclusions 2000/1 of the Council.

## Progress on implementation

3. The Commission on Human Settlements, at its eighteenth session (Nairobi, 12-16 February 2001), welcomed Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions 2000/1, concerning the review by the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group of the commitments made by relevant United Nations bodies and agencies on implementing the goals of the Habitat Agenda. In its resolution 18/5 entitled "International cooperation and the review of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda", the Commission called upon United Nations organizations and agencies to use, where possible, the existing coordinating mechanisms of the United Nations Development Group and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework to demonstrate their capacity and complementary action and to make such efforts visible at all levels. The Commission also requested the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group to include this item in its agenda before the Council reconvened in July 2001.

4. In the same resolution, the Commission on Human Settlements welcomed the decision of the Economic and Social Council to request the Secretary-General to review the matter of the participation of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in all aspects of the work of ACC and its subsidiary machinery. Accordingly, the Centre is being invited to participate in the work of the ACC High-Level Committee on Programmes and the ACC High-Level Committee on Management, the two newly established bodies to which ACC has delegated responsibility for promoting inter-agency coordination in substantive programme areas, as well as in the administrative and financial areas. The full involvement of the Centre in the work of these two Committees should enable it to address the whole range

of issues and concerns coming within the ACC framework, and to contribute to, and benefit from, their discussion at the inter-agency level. In addition, in accordance with the practice that applies to all entities within the United Nations proper as well as the regional commissions, the Executive Director of the Centre is being invited to meetings of ACC itself in relation to the discussion of items of direct concern to it. The Executive Director was thus invited to participate in the consideration of items relating to the follow-up to the Millennium Summit of the United Nations and to African development at the first regular session of 2001 of ACC.

5. With regard to the Council's agreed conclusion on follow-up work on the part of the United Nations Development Group, the role of the United Nations Development Group in facilitating the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the country level was one of the items in the agenda of the Group's meeting prior to the convening of the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council.

6. At its second session, the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (Nairobi, 19-23 February 2001) decided to transmit the text of the draft declaration on cities and other human settlements in the new millennium to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth special session for further consideration.[3] In that declaration, the preparatory committee, inter alia, supported the establishment of the Habitat Agenda Task Manager System, as it would allow better monitoring and mutual reinforcement of actions undertaken by international agencies in support of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.[4] Accordingly, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) is taking steps through the ACC High-Level Committee on Programmes for the launching of the Habitat Agenda Task Manager System to facilitate coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda by the United Nations system, and to streamline reporting to the Commission and to the Economic and Social Council. In its resolution 18/5, the Commission requested the Executive Director of the Centre to establish an Urban Forum, with a view to strengthen the coordination of international support to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. As requested by the Commission, the Executive Director has taken appropriate steps to promote the setting up of an Urban Forum, by merging as of 2002 the existing Urban Environment Forum and International Forum on Urban Poverty. It is the Executive Director's intention to convene the Urban Forum on a biennial basis, alternating with the sessions of the Commission.

7. The Commission on Human Settlements, in its resolution 18/10 entitled "The role of local authorities", invited the international community, as appropriate in cooperation with national Governments, to consider extending support to the Advisory Committee of Local Authorities and to international, regional and national associations and networks of local authorities, for the purpose of promoting their contribution to the work of the Commission on Human Settlements and of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

8. Responding to the request of the Economic and Social Council (agreed conclusions 2000/1, para. 14) that the regional commissions facilitate the holding of regional meetings in preparation of the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), a series of regional consultations were held between September and November 2000, reflecting close cooperation between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the regional commissions: Geneva (18-20 September 2000), Bahrain (16-18 October 2000), Hangzhou, China (19-22 October 2000), Santiago de Chile (25-27 October 2000) and Addis Ababa (6-8 November 2000). These regional meetings reviewed progress at regional levels for implementing the Habitat Agenda and formulated regional priorities for the coming years. The results of these regional meetings provided valuable inputs to the report of the Executive Director to the special session on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

9. As mentioned in paragraph 6 above, the second session of the Commission on Human Settlements acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) prepared a draft declaration on cities and other human settlements in the new millennium, which shall be considered by the General Assembly at its

twenty-fifth special session as the main outcome thereof. The draft version of the declaration (HS/C/PC.2/3/Rev.1) includes several references to international cooperation and expresses support to the establishment of the Habitat Agenda Task Manager System as a tool to monitor and reinforce actions undertaken by the United Nations system of organizations and agencies in providing support to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

*Notes*

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3/Rev.1), chap. V, para. 6.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-25/2), chap. V, sect. C, decision 2/1.

[4] Ibid., decision 2/1, para. 61.

United Nations A/56/68-E/2001/63

General Assembly
Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
8 May 2001

Original: English

**General Assembly**
**Fifty-sixth session**
Item 111 (b) of the preliminary list*
**Environment and sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction**

**Economic and Social Council**
**Substantive session of 2001**
Geneva, 2-27 July 2001
Item 13 (h) of the provisional agenda**
**Economic and environmental questions: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction**

# Implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/219, the present report describes the status of the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. It also reviews the current institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Strategy, on the basis of the experience during its first year of operation, and makes recommendations on the subject.

* A/56/50.
** E/2001/100.

01-36800 (E) 210601

# Contents


| | | Paragraphs | Page |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Introduction | 1–2 | 3 |
| II. | Impact of natural and related environmental and technological disasters | 3–8 | 3 |
| III. | International Strategy for Disaster Reduction: conceptual underpinnings | 9–13 | 4 |
| IV. | Implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction | 14–45 | 5 |
| | A. Framework for action | 14–15 | 5 |
| | B. Activities carried out in support of the Strategy | 16–45 | 5 |
| V. | Institutional arrangements | 46–59 | 15 |
| | A. Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction | 47–53 | 15 |
| | B. Inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction | 54–59 | 16 |
| VI. | Conclusions and recommendations | 60–78 | 17 |
| | A. Substantive issues | 62–66 | 18 |
| | B. Institutional arrangements | 67–77 | 18 |
| | 1. Inter-Agency Task Force | 67–68 | 18 |
| | 2. Inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction | 69–77 | 18 |
| | C. General | 78 | 19 |
| Annex | | | |
| | Inter-Agency Task Force membership, 2000-2001 | | |

# I. Introduction

1. In resolution 54/219 of 22 December 1999, the General Assembly endorsed the proposals put forward by the Secretary-General to ensure functional continuity for the effective implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction as an international framework for responding to the challenge presented to the international community by the increasing incidence and scale of disasters which had resulted in massive losses of life and long-term negative, social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable countries worldwide, in particular in developing countries. The Assembly also endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish an inter-agency task force and an inter-agency secretariat for disaster reduction for an initial period covering the biennium 2000-2001, as the main instruments for the implementation of the Strategy.

2. In keeping with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 54/219, the present report reviews the status of the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. It also includes a review of the institutional arrangements after the first year of operation and makes appropriate recommendations on the subject.

# II. Impact of natural and related environmental and technological disasters

3. Within recent years, the international community has witnessed the increased incidence of natural as well as related environmental and technological disasters. During the past four decades, a series of earthquakes, droughts, floods and volcanic eruptions have exacted a major toll in terms of the loss of human lives and the destruction of economic and social infrastructure. The past decade, in particular, witnessed an exponential growth in the occurrence of disasters. In 1999 alone, there were more than 700 large-scale disasters, resulting in the death of approximately 100,000 people and causing economic losses in excess of US$ 100 billion, which in fact reflects an annual increase of approximately 10 per cent during the decade of the 1990s. Extrapolating from this trend, it is projected that by the year 2065, the economic losses due to disasters are likely to account for a significant proportion of global gross domestic product (GDP). If the projections of the likely impact of climate change on the incidence of disasters, reflected in this year's report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), are factored into the equation, the loss, in terms of both human lives and the destruction of economic and social infrastructure, is likely to be even more significant without aggressive disaster reduction interventions.

4. Disasters are not confined to particular regions nor do they discriminate between developed and developing countries. The forest fires that raged for several weeks in the United States of America in 2000 and the devastation caused by floods in several parts of Europe, most notably in France, Italy, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are telling reminders of the increased vulnerability of developed and developing countries alike to natural and related environmental and technological disasters.

5. Nevertheless, while all countries are susceptible to natural hazards, developing countries are much more severely affected, especially in terms of the loss of lives and the percentage of economic losses in relation to their gross national product (GNP). Various United Nations studies have shown that 90 per cent of disaster victims live in developing countries. According to the World Bank, losses caused by disasters in developing countries, in terms of percentage of GNP, are 20 times higher than those in developed countries. Within the past year or more, floods in Bangladesh, India, Mozambique, Venezuela and Viet Nam, volcanic eruptions in Indonesia, Montserrat and the Philippines, and earthquakes in El Salvador, Indonesia and India have created widespread destruction.

6. The catastrophic earthquakes that occurred earlier this year in El Salvador and India highlight key deficiencies in the approach to disaster management. The cause of the widespread loss of life and damage, a result of the occurrence of natural hazards, is linked to the increasing number of people and assets that are vulnerable to disasters. This is due to a number of factors, including the increased concentration of populations in the context of the accelerated pace of urbanization. Poverty, which often forces people to live in geographically unstable locations and in inadequate shelters, is also a major factor contributing to the creation of vulnerable communities. However, other factors such as inappropriate land-use planning, poorly designed buildings and infrastructure, and lack of

appropriate institutional arrangements to deal with risk reduction, not to mention an increasingly degraded environment, epitomized by widespread deforestation, are all linked to the current trend towards increased vulnerability.

7. Conscious human action and political will can nevertheless reduce the impact of future disasters. Solutions exist, and the knowledge and technology required to apply them are widely available. In the case of earthquakes, these solutions include proper land-use planning, aided by vulnerability mapping, to situate people in safe areas, and the adoption of proper building codes and plans reflecting local seismic risk assessment, as well as ensuring the control and enforcement of such plans and codes, based on economic and other incentives. Systematic awareness-raising campaigns, carried out with the active participation of the population, will encourage people to live in safer environments. In the case of natural hazards, such as hurricanes and floods, early warning systems, based on the application of improved scientific knowledge, can play an important role in reducing vulnerability.

8. The serious threat posed by disasters therefore requires a concerted effort by the international community to support creative disaster reduction initiatives.

## III. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction: conceptual underpinnings

9. The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction builds upon the experience of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1990-1999), which was launched by the General Assembly in 1989. The Strategy embodies the principles articulated in a number of major documents adopted during the Decade, including, in particular, the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action,[1] and the document entitled "A safer world in the twenty-first century: risk and disaster reduction",[2] both of which were endorsed at the Programme Forum on the International Decade held in Geneva from 5 to 9 July 1999, which also adopted the Geneva Mandate on Disaster Reduction.[3]

10. The Strategy reflects a major conceptual shift from the traditional emphasis on disaster response to disaster reduction, and in effect seeks to promote a "culture of prevention". The approach reflected in the Strategy is premised on an appreciation of the fact that the loss of life and destruction resulting from disasters are not inevitable and can be mitigated by reducing the vulnerability of communities to natural hazards. It recognizes that natural hazards in themselves do not inevitably lead to disasters, but disasters result from the impact of natural hazards on vulnerable social systems. In other words, natural disasters can be prevented through conscious human action designed to reduce vulnerability.

11. In order to appreciate more fully the feasibility of disaster reduction, it is necessary to distinguish between hazard, vulnerability and risk. Natural hazards comprise phenomena such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, tsunamis, tropical cyclones and hurricanes and other storms, tornadoes and high winds, river floods and coastal flooding, wildfires and associated haze, and drought and infestations. Vulnerability to disasters is a function of human action and behaviour. It describes the degree to which a socio-economic system is either susceptible or resilient with respect to the impact of natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters. The degree of vulnerability is determined by a combination of several factors, including awareness of hazards, the condition of human settlements and infrastructure, public policy and administration, and organized abilities in all fields of disaster management. The risk of a disaster is the probability of a disaster's occurring, that is to say, the impact of a natural hazard on a socio-economic system with a given level of vulnerability. Consequently, risk management includes aspects of hazard awareness, vulnerability assessment, impact predictions and the formulation of appropriate countermeasures. These in turn include the mitigation of hazard impact and the reduction of vulnerability.

12. In the context of the conceptual elaboration of the Strategy, the relationship between disaster reduction and disaster prevention, terms that have tended to be used interchangeably, has been clarified. In the more restrictive sense of the term, disaster prevention may be seen as involving measures aimed at avoiding disasters, which is not always possible. On the other hand, disaster reduction, narrowly interpreted, implies that measures would be adopted to reduce or limit the

severity of the impact of disasters. However, in the broader sense of the expression, disaster reduction involves all measures designed to avoid or limit the adverse impact of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. Viewed in these terms, disaster reduction includes disaster prevention and, as the title of the Strategy suggests, has emerged as the all-encompassing concept.

13. More generally, efforts are being made to effect a conceptual integration of disaster reduction into the philosophy of sustainable development in the context of the preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development. This is necessary in view of the fact that, despite its importance, disaster reduction is not adequately reflected in existing development strategies.

# IV. Implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

## A. Framework for action

14. Building upon the various foundation documents to which reference was made above, and taking account of the views expressed by the members of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction, the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction has elaborated a framework for action[4] for the implementation of the Strategy. The overall vision of the Strategy articulated in the framework document is to enable societies to become more resilient to the effects of natural hazards and related technological and environmental phenomena in order to reduce human, economic and social losses. In support of this vision, it identifies four main objectives to be pursued, namely: increasing public awareness; promoting commitment on the part of public authorities; stimulating interdisciplinary and intersectoral partnerships, and expanding risk reduction networking; and improving scientific knowledge of the causes of natural disasters and the effects of natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters on societies. It also incorporates two separate activities mandated by the General Assembly in terms of the continuation of international cooperation to reduce the impact of El Niño and other climate variables, and the strengthening of disaster reduction capacities through the development of early warning systems.

15. Under the various objectives, specific issues are identified such as public information, education and training; natural resource management; the formulation of risk reduction strategies; the establishment of effective coordination mechanisms; the integration of disaster reduction in sustainable development; carrying out assessments of the socio-economic impact of disasters; the development of appropriate databases on disasters; the formulation of suitable coping strategies; the transfer of knowledge among countries; and the establishment of information exchange facilities. The framework document, which has been endorsed by the Inter-Agency Task Force, will serve as a broad programmatic guide for action in support of the objectives of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

## B. Activities carried out in support of the Strategy

16. The Inter-Agency Task Force has succeeded in identifying a number of priority areas for action relevant to disaster reduction, including climate variability, early warning, vulnerability and risk as well as wild land fires. It has also sought to launch initiatives in these areas through its various working groups. Furthermore, at its first meeting in April 2000, the Inter-Agency Task Force identified several areas of focus for its work, including ecosystems management, land-use management and unplanned urban areas; advocacy, information, education and training; public awareness and commitment; raising political will and the profile of prevention; the social and health impact of disasters; capacity-building in developing countries; mainstreaming disaster reduction in sustainable development and in national planning; lessons learned for prevention from actual disasters; private and public sector partnerships; technological disasters; and the application of science and technology in disaster reduction.

17. During 2000, the inter-agency secretariat produced various studies and reports such as the Risk Assessment Tools for Diagnosis of Urban Areas against Seismic Disasters (RADIUS) methodology for seismic risk reduction strategies, and the report on the Usoi Landslide Dam and Lake Sarez in Tajikistan which provides a professional appraisal of the danger posed

by the lake to surrounding communities. The secretariat has also carried out a number of activities in respect of public awareness, based, among other things, on the annual disaster reduction campaign and the grant of the United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Prevention.

18. For the year 2001, the activities of the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction will include the preparation of a global report on disaster reduction initiatives in support of the Strategy. This report, which will be substantive in nature, will be issued on an annual basis and will provide the international community with an assessment of progress made worldwide in the implementation of the Strategy and also identify gaps at the policy and institutional levels that could be filled with the support of the United Nations organizations and agencies, as well as other relevant sectors of the disaster reduction community.

19. In the area of policy formulation and inter-agency coordination, emphasis will be placed on the provision of substantive inputs for the work of the Inter-Agency Task Force and the promotion of a coordinated approach to disaster reduction among the various agencies and organizations.

20. The secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction will also continue to elaborate and propagate methodologies in respect of seismic risk developed under the RADIUS initiative and seek to apply similar approaches to the assessment of vulnerability in the area of floods. Emphasis will also be placed on the identification and exchange of experience based on innovative approaches to disaster reduction. Agreed terminology on disaster reduction will be drafted in order to provide a common understanding of disaster reduction and related concepts.

21. In keeping with its mandate to craft the United Nations message on disaster reduction, the secretariat will engage in advocacy and public information through an expansion of its publication programme and on the basis of the organization of annual campaigns on disaster reduction. The theme of the 2001 campaign is "Countering Disasters: Targeting Vulnerability", with sub-themes focusing on the application of science and technology to disaster reduction; building disaster-resistant infrastructure; and mobilizing local communities in support of disaster reduction. In addition, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction web site and resource centre will be expanded in order to enable the secretariat to serve as a clearing house for information on disaster reduction activities. These activities are to be carried out with a view to sensitizing and involving Governments, local communities and regional entities in the adoption of specific measures in support of disaster reduction.

22. In keeping with its mandate to provide backstopping to the policy and advocacy functions of the national platforms for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the secretariat of the Strategy is elaborating a strategy for supporting the work of these entities, especially in developing countries that are susceptible to disasters. Special emphasis will also be placed on strengthening the regional outreach of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction by reinforcing the presence and the activities of the Strategy secretariat at the regional level. Based on the experience gained through the Strategy unit for Latin America and the Caribbean, efforts are being made to apply a similar approach in other regions of the world through collaboration with existing regional centres participating in the Strategy network. In addition, partnership and networking initiatives are being launched among key stakeholders in the disaster reduction community in an effort to further advance the objectives of the Strategy.

23. Building upon the experience of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, special attention is being given to the establishment of arrangements designed to strengthen the involvement of the scientific community in the elaboration of innovative approaches to disaster reduction, based on the recognition that the scientific community has played, and will continue to play, an active role in promoting initiatives in support of disaster reduction. As stated in the conclusions of the World Meteorological Organization/United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (WMO/UNESCO) Sub-forum on Science and Technology in Support of Natural Disaster Reduction (Geneva, 6-8 July 1999), held in conjunction with the Decade Programme Forum in July 1999, to mark the conclusion of the Decade: "Though science and technology have already contributed much to saving human life and reducing property loss and environmental damage from most forms of natural hazard of meteorological, hydrological, oceanographic

and geological origin, their potential contribution over the next decade is even greater. But only if they are systematically and wisely applied within the broader social context of an integrated approach to natural disaster reduction which is the principal legacy and proudest achievement of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction".[5]

24. United Nations organizations have carried out active programmes in support of disaster reduction. United Nations organizations and agencies, such as the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), UNESCO, WMO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), have recently strengthened their disaster reduction capacity in their respective areas of competence.

25. The World Bank has focused on disaster reduction as an important element in the fight against poverty. In order to advance the goal of reducing the impact of disasters, advocated by the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the World Bank has also sought to update its strategies and procedures in order to promote proactive ways to integrate disaster prevention and mitigation into its development work. Against this background, the Disaster Management Facility (DMF) was established in July 1998 to promote disaster risk management as a priority issue for poverty reduction. DMF has worked actively to ensure that risk analysis is integrated into project design, and that effective prevention and mitigation measures are included in the Bank's Country Assistance Strategies. The staff have been provided with training to equip them with the tools to design safer investments and empower communities to reduce their vulnerability to disasters. Furthermore, disaster risk management is being mainstreamed into the Bank's development efforts. Reconstruction projects, such as those carried out in the aftermath of the earthquake in Turkey, hurricane Mitch in Central America, and the January 2001 earthquake in Gujarat, India, have been designed to go beyond mere rebuilding and to focus on how to rebuild in a better way so as to strengthen resilience to future disasters. Along the same lines, pilot efforts of DMF are being scaled into Bank operations. A good example of the application of this approach occurred in Mexico where, following a DMF case study to assess the capacity of the country to manage disaster risk, the Government requested the Bank to prepare a project aimed at reducing disaster losses. The Bank is also working closely with its partners through the ProVention Consortium, which serves as an important mechanism through which the various partners combine efforts to generate evidence on the economic and financial impact of disasters on longer-term development; to develop methodologies and standards for conducting damage and needs assessments following a disaster; to strengthen communities' resilience to disaster impact; and to identify innovations in risk transfer and financing. The World Bank is a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction.

26. Throughout the year 2000, UNDP continued to support capacity-building in disaster reduction and management at regional, subregional and national levels through over 50 programmes ranging from strengthening of early warning in China, Viet Nam and Ethiopia to disaster management in the Caucasus, and institution-building in East Timor and Albania. Following recent major disasters such as those that occurred in Venezuela, Mozambique and India, UNDP used the opportunity to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations into its post-disaster recovery support to these countries. While contributing to the overall objectives of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction through its regular programmes, UNDP also undertook a number of activities that related to specific themes of the Strategy. Firstly, in the domain of public awareness and information, the first issue of the World Vulnerability Report, coordinated by the Disaster Reduction and Recovery Programme of UNDP, will be published at the end of 2001. Following an expert meeting on approaches to indexing disaster risk and vulnerability, the work on the disaster vulnerability index part of the report is in progress with the contribution of the UNEP Global Resource Information Database (GRID) programme. National vulnerability reports are also planned. In addition, UNDP prepared a disaster profile of the least developed countries as a publication and promoted greater attention to the impact from disasters on national and household economy and chronic poverty for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be held in May 2001. UNDP also prepared and presented an Executive Board paper on its strategy for disaster reduction and recovery which provides the framework for the vision, strategy and areas of action in this domain. Secondly, with a view to fostering commitment from public authorities, the UNDP

initiative entitled World Alliance of Cities Against Poverty (WACAP) and the Disaster Reduction and Recovery Programme (DRRP) worked in collaboration to raise awareness among the urban authorities of urban risk assessment and disaster mitigation. A conference to this end was attended by mayors from over 100 cities. An electronic network of local authorities on the subject is also planned. Thirdly, in the areas of partnership-building, especially in relation to regional capacity-building, UNDP has built partnerships with regional organizations such as the Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC), for the implementation of the UNDP regional programme on risk management in Central America; with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA), concerning a Caribbean risk management initiative, which integrates disaster reduction and climate change concerns; with the Southern African Development Community (SADC), to strengthen regional and national capacities in disaster management in the 12 countries of southern Africa; and with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency, for a Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative (DPPI) for the countries of South-Eastern Europe, under the aegis of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe. Furthermore, UNDP leads an inter-agency working group on disaster mitigation comprising WFP, the World Health Organization (WHO), FAO, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with the aim of developing principles and guidelines in order to incorporate disaster risk into the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). A guidelines and policy paper has been prepared and will be tested in selected countries.

27. In the framework of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction, in which it participates as a member, UNDP leads the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Working Group on Risk, Vulnerability and Disaster Impact Assessment, which has been working on the development of guidelines for social impact assessment. Fourthly, in the area of training, UNDP coordinates a Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP) focusing on disaster reduction training for the five Central American countries. This initiative brings together all the national and regional partners for human resource development. In southern Africa, inter-agency training initiatives are under way in approximately 10 countries, complemented by a regional programme. At the local level, in order to improve awareness and contribute to the reduction of disaster impact on the poor in urban areas, UNDP has collaborated with IFRC in assessing urban disaster risks in Khartoum and Cape Town, and is developing a programme to strengthen the capacities of local communities to manage these risks. The Disaster Reduction and Recovery Programme of UNDP organized, in cooperation with the World Bank Disaster Management Facility, an international conference on the use of microfinance and microcredit for the poor in recovery and disaster reduction. Since then, a programme has been developed to elaborate financial instruments to enable the poor to manage disaster risks. In the area of environmental and technological disaster reduction, following the cyanide spill into the Lapus River in Romania, UNDP provided technical assistance on environmental assessment, contributed to improving early warning, developed environmental rehabilitation programmes and undertook training of the national and local authorities in managing future disasters.

28. FAO has provided increased assistance for developing disaster prevention programmes and preparedness plans. In this connection, the Strategic Framework for FAO 2000-2015[6] identifies disaster reduction as one of the important strategies to address the needs of member States with specific reference to the eradication of food insecurity and rural poverty. In seeking to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural production systems to disasters, FAO has provided technical assistance to its member States to strengthen their capacity to prevent or mitigate the impact of natural hazards. This assistance included the creation of shelter-belt plantations, forestation and forest management, watershed management, soil erosion control, crop diversification, community-based seed production, and the construction of drainage systems and flood-control dikes, as well as environmental information and database development and decision support tools for disaster monitoring, assessment and early warning. Furthermore, FAO has mobilized international support through its Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS). In 2001, the agency organized an international expert meeting on forest fire management in cooperation with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO),

and is also planning to convene an Asia-Pacific conference on early warning, preparedness, prevention and management of disasters in food and agriculture, scheduled for 12-15 June in Thailand. FAO has also continued to provide an operational service on environmental information through an Advanced Real-Time Environmental Information Monitoring System (ARTEMIS) using satellite data. FAO is a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction.

29. In 1999, WFP identified disaster mitigation as one of the five priority areas in "Enabling Development", a key strategy document that outlines WFP's role in development. Disaster mitigation for WFP focuses on the reduction of the impact of natural hazards on the food security of vulnerable populations.[7] A steering committee for disaster mitigation has been set up to identify means to assist country and regional offices in integrating disaster mitigation activities into their development programming. WFP's dual mandate for both development and emergencies has resulted in the linking of development activities to facilitate eventual emergency response. This linkage reduces the impact of natural hazards on food-insecure populations. Guidelines on disaster mitigation have been prepared and technical assistance missions organized to seven pilot country offices. These missions field-tested the guidelines and helped country offices to design effective disaster mitigation strategies. The formalization of WFP's role in disaster mitigation is reflected in the new generation of programming documents. Nine of the 11 Country Strategy Outlines and Country Programmes that were approved by the Executive Board in 2000 included disaster mitigation activities and several more are expected in 2001. For example, in the Sudan, WFP will support water-harvesting to decrease the impact of drought on rural livelihoods and will also conduct contingency planning activities. In the United Republic of Tanzania, WFP's Country Programme will use food-for-work activities to create assets, such as grain stores and access roads, in order to improve long-term food security and at the same time decrease the vulnerability of households to drought. WFP is also a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction.

30. In respect of natural hazards and the mitigation of their effects, UNESCO has promoted activities aimed at developing a better scientific understanding of the occurrence and distribution of disasters in time and space. Other sectors in which UNESCO has been active are the development of educational material to raise public awareness and facilitate public information and the provision of technical advice on hazard-resistant construction of schools and the protection of cultural heritage. The Organization will also launch a programme devoted to natural disaster reduction during the biennium 2002-2003. UNESCO's scientific and technical contribution to disaster reduction has continued to be promoted under the Organization's natural hazards programmes in the earth sciences and has built on its five intergovernmental and international scientific programmes: the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP), the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme. The Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) hosted in IOC provides a framework within which to coordinate systematic observations of the world's oceans. Both the next medium-term strategy (2002-2007) and the programme and budget for 2002-2003, which will be approved by the UNESCO General Conference, are expected to include provisions for an interdisciplinary programme related to natural disaster reduction. In this context, UNESCO works closely with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat and other organizations and entities involved in advancing the objectives of the Strategy. It is also a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction.

31. As nearly three quarters of all natural disasters including floods, tropical cyclones, droughts, forest fires and epidemics are weather and climate-related, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has a number of programmes related to the mitigation of such disasters. WMO participated actively in the implementation of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction mainly through its scientific and technical programmes and with the participation of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and a number of Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres (RSMCs) worldwide. WMO is a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction, and supports the work of its working groups, in particular those on climate and disaster reduction (for which it has lead responsibility), on early warning and on vulnerability and risk assessment. WMO has also provided support and seconded a senior

staff member to the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat. WMO's constituent bodies, including the Congress and the Executive Council, follow and provide guidance on the policy, scientific and technical aspects of the implementation of the Strategy's objectives at the regional and global levels.

32. The following specific programmes and activities have been carried out by WMO in support of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction objectives. The World Weather Watch (WWW) programme of WMO coordinates the preparation and distribution of weather, climate and hydrologic data, analyses and forecast products to all nations. These services provide, in the most cost-effective manner, high-quality forecasts, warnings, advisories and information in support of protection of life and property and for socio-economic development. WMO assists the NMHSs of its members in the implementation and operation of relevant new technologies, and in the coordination of their activities for ensuring timely availability of warnings and advisories for the public and the international community. In this respect, WMO ensures the tracking of dangerous weather phenomena of short duration using high-resolution limited area modelling and the prediction of other extreme weather and hydrologic events several days in advance through extended range weather forecasts using numerical weather prediction models. The WMO Tropical Cyclone Programme promotes the establishment of national and regionally coordinated systems to ensure advance and effective preparedness so that the loss of life and damage caused by tropical cyclones and associated phenomena are reduced to a minimum. The programme ensures capacity-building, and promotes the continuing development of Tropical Cyclone Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres (TCRSMCs) in the tropical cyclone basins around the world. To assess the value of a centralized global source of warning information issued by NMHSs, WMO has initiated a pilot project to demonstrate the viability of a trial web site. The project is being developed and tested as a site for tropical cyclones in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)/WMO Typhoon Committee region, with a view to its early implementation. The success of the project would lead to the long-term development of the concept to cater for other major weather hazards globally. WMO has designated eight RSMCs to provide atmospheric transport model products for environmental emergency response covering the globe. The aim is to provide modelling products and services for environmental emergencies related to nuclear facility accidents and radiologic emergencies. Such products have proved to be most useful for forest fires, as was the case with the smoke and haze in South-East Asia in 1997-1998. These products are also applicable to incidents of airborne plumes of volcanic ash and accidental gaseous chemical releases.

33. WMO's Public Weather Services (PWS) programme supports NMHSs in disaster reduction planning by providing a variety of routine forecasts and information to enhance the social and economic well-being of nations. A core component of the programme centres on ensuring the safety of life and property, one of the primary responsibilities of Governments. For this purpose, the programme focuses on: capacity-building to strengthen members' forecasting and warning capacity; transfer of knowledge and technology; and improving relationships and coordination with the disaster management community, government agencies and media concerned with public awareness, education and training.

34. The World Climate Programme (WCP) provides an authoritative international scientific voice on climate, climate variations and climate change. WCP assists countries in the application of climate information and knowledge to national sustainable development, including prediction and early warnings of climate-related natural disasters. WCP facilitates the effective collection and management of climate data and the monitoring of the global climate system, including the detection and assessment of climate variability and changes. WCP contributes to the assessment of the impacts of climate variability and changes that could markedly affect ecosystems and economic and social activities. WCP also provides the framework for research aimed at improving the understanding of climate processes for determining the predictability of climate. The Climate Information and Prediction Services (CLIPS) project within WCP has been designed to assist countries in using past climate data in sectors such as disaster preparedness, water resources management and protection of human health. The Climate Computing (CLICOM) project, another initiative of WCP, has provided advanced climate database management systems to many countries, with applications in several areas of disaster mitigation, especially drought.

35. WMO continues to assist its members in the development of techniques for assessment and combat of drought and desertification and other extreme events through its agricultural meteorology programme. Through its leadership of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Working Group on El Niño, La Niña, Climate Change and Variability, WMO will contribute significantly to the review of sectoral systems, both within and outside the United Nations system, that monitor climate-sensitive emergencies. Of particular interest is the monitoring and prediction of climate-related natural disasters associated with El Niño and La Niña phenomena. In this regard, WMO is well placed to coordinate the assessment of impacts by United Nations agencies and other bodies during the next El Niño event. Special efforts are under way, for example, to make seasonal to inter-annual climate forecasts available by a variety of means through National Meteorological Services (NMSs). The World Weather Research Programme (WWRP) is aimed at developing improved and cost-effective techniques for forecasting high-impact weather, and at promoting their applications among countries. WWRP projects are aimed at improving extreme events prediction on all space and time scales with particular emphasis on applications and socio-economic impacts. These projects are directed at critical weather events that could be life threatening or that could have serious economic consequences. They include, for example, orographically influenced intense precipitation, land-falling tropical cyclones, aircraft in-flight icing, sand and dust storms, and warm season heavy rainfall that is conducive to severe flooding.

36. The Hydrology and Water Resources Programme (HWRP) continues to assist the National Hydrological Services of member countries to assess the risk of and forecast water-related hazards, in particular major floods and droughts. This requires the collection and processing of basic data on such elements as precipitation, stream flow and surface-water and groundwater levels, in addition to the installation of hydrologic forecasting systems. WMO continues to facilitate the exchange of technology between countries in support of these efforts. It is also collaborating with other United Nations system organizations and non-governmental organizations. In particular, a new initiative of the Global Water Partnership calls on WMO to assume responsibility for a range of activities designed to develop a broad approach to flooding, incorporating social and economic as well as geophysical and technical aspects. This will be an essential part of integrated water resources management. To enable the WMO secretariat to act quickly and effectively in support of members in situations of emergency and disaster, an Emergency and Disaster Response Group (EDRG) has been established within the WMO secretariat. One purpose of the Group is to assist in the rehabilitation of meteorological and hydrologic infrastructure in member countries following a disaster. The most urgent needs and requirements of NMHSs are determined through visits, as necessary, while the medium- and long-term requirements are met through the preparation of priority project plans and through the coordination of support offered by cooperation partners.

37. The United Nations University (UNU) has focused its activities in support of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction goals in three main areas: firstly, the social aspects of urban vulnerability, on which a UNU initiative has been designed with a view to producing and disseminating methodologies for the analysis of urban social vulnerability; secondly, disaster information and technologies, activities concerning which have been carried out in partnership with the University of Tokyo's International Centre for Disaster Mitigation Engineering (INCEDE); and thirdly, enhanced preparedness for climate-related disasters, which has always been a high priority area for the University. A number of initiatives developed over the years to address these important global issues have made a significant contribution by linking the scientific community and the United Nations system. One particular example is the study on the El Niño phenomenon, which was carried out as a joint project between UNU, UNEP, the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) (Boulder, Colorado, United States), WMO and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat. This activity, which included the work of multidisciplinary teams in 16 countries, led to findings that have been crucial to improving preparedness for the next El Niño occurrence and other climate-related disasters. As a follow-up to the El Niño project, UNU has developed a new Climate Affairs Programme, which will encompass a broad spectrum of issues ranging from ethics and policy formulation to the impact of climatic phenomena. An important contribution of this initiative will be the development of multidisciplinary "Climate Affairs" educational programmes, which should ultimately prove to be beneficial for capacity-building

for disaster reduction. Finally, UNU together with the University of Geneva and the Federal School of Lausanne has provided fellowships to postgraduate students from developing countries to attend the international course in analysis and management of geologic risk. UNU also participates in the work of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction as a member of the Working Group on El Niño, La Niña, Climate Change and Variability.

38. UNEP has carried out a number of activities aimed at reducing the impact of natural and other related environmental and technological disasters in furtherance of the objectives of the Strategy. The UNEP Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL) programme is a tool for disaster prevention and preparedness which has contributed to raising public awareness of the need for emergency preparedness and the prevention and reduction of environmental emergencies and damage. UNEP has been particularly active in assessing lessons learned from several disasters between 1999 and 2000 in various countries including China, where UNEP flood mitigation activities have been strengthened in cooperation with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); in Venezuela, where a joint project with the Government of Venezuela on vulnerability assessment and risk mapping is being implemented; and in Mozambique and Kenya. In an effort to strengthen national capacities and promote technical cooperation in floods mitigation and management among South Asian countries, UNEP and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) developed a joint project on "Mitigation, Management and Control of Floods in South Asia". Two technical meetings were held in 2000 with the participation of experts and government officials from Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal and Viet Nam. In the aftermath of recent natural disasters in Venezuela, Mozambique and Kenya, UNEP organized impact assessment missions which also made recommendations on preparedness and prevention aspects. Similarly, UNEP participated in a joint mission to Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia following the cyanide spill that affected these countries. UNEP is a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction and chairs its Working Group on Early Warning.

39. The establishment of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction coincided with the consolidation of the process of restructuring carried out by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). A key component of this process was the creation of the Disaster Management Programme (DMP) and the launch of a specialized Risk and Disaster Management Unit to cater for an increasing demand from member countries for technical support, normative and policy tools, and field operational capacity concerning disaster prevention, mitigation and post-disaster rehabilitation in human settlements. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) disaster-related activities focus in particular on the physical and management components of shelter, infrastructure and service, with priority given to activities at the local level. As a result of the above, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) has become an active partner of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, especially in the areas of land and urban management, impact assessment and capacity-building. Processes such as the "Campaign for Good Urban Governance" and the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) constitute important opportunities to promote disaster reduction in urban areas and strengthen collaboration with local authorities.

40. The Office for Outer Space Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat has increased its activities in the field of space applications for disaster reduction. The Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) called, among other things, for the implementation of an integrated, global system, especially through international cooperation, to manage natural disaster mitigation, relief and prevention efforts, especially of an international nature, through Earth observation, communications and other space-based services.[8] The Office for Outer Space Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat has also cooperated with the Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the Disaster Management Support Group of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites and other organizations to achieve the following objectives: (a) to increase the awareness of managers and decision makers involved in disaster management of the potential benefits and the cost-effectiveness of using space technologies;

(b) to determine the types of information and communications needed for managing specific disasters and the extent to which they could be met by space technologies; and (c) to develop a blueprint of action that could lead in the near future to pilot projects incorporating and testing the use of space tools in disaster management. In this connection, the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is organizing a series of international workshops on the use of space technology in support of disaster reduction and emergency management that could lead to the launching of pilot projects in which interested national institutions responsible for disaster management could incorporate and test the use of space technologies. The first workshop was held in November 2000, for the benefit of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the substantive participation of the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. Finally, the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the secretariat of the Strategy have concluded an exchange of letters in 2000 formalizing the terms of their inter-agency cooperation on space applications for disaster reduction.

41. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has continued to carry out activities to reduce the impact of natural and other related environmental and technological disasters in the Americas and the Caribbean. In disaster preparedness and mitigation, the following activities have been undertaken: (a) in the area of institutional strengthening, PAHO has supported the creation and enhancement of disaster programmes in the ministries of health and has promoted coordination with other sectors involved in disaster reduction; and (b) in the area of training, several hundred courses and workshops have been organized on all aspects of disaster management, which each year have benefited thousands of professionals dealing with disaster reduction. In addition, PAHO encourages universities throughout the region to incorporate disaster management in their formal curriculum. The preparation and distribution of training material have been a cornerstone of the programme. Over the last two decades this effort has produced a considerable body of technical material (publications, slides and video programmes). Print copies are distributed free of charge to institutions dealing with disaster mitigation in the member countries and electronic copies are also made available on the Internet for worldwide access. PAHO works at the highest level in the member countries to ensure that disaster mitigation becomes an integral part of national disaster reduction programmes. Even if these measures cannot stop disasters from occurring, they can reduce their impact. When a disaster strikes, PAHO works with the affected country to identify and assess needs and damages in the health sector, including water and sanitation systems. In this context, PAHO records and publishes the most important lessons learned in order to improve disaster management in the future. PAHO recently signed a Letter of Understanding with the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, in which both parties agreed on a number of measures to strengthen cooperation in priority areas for the region, such as the publication of studies, joint lessons learned exercises, inter-agency reviews, and the strengthening of the regional multi-organization consortium formed by the Strategy, PAHO/WHO, CEPREDENAC, IFRC, Médecins sans frontières (MSF) and the Costa Rica National Commission for Disaster Prevention and Emergency Management (CNE). Furthermore, PAHO, in collaboration with the Strategy, is working on the implementation of a development plan for the Regional Disaster Information Centre, Latin America and the Caribbean (CRID) in San José, Costa Rica. While PAHO is the main technical, administrative and financial supporter of CRID, the Strategy provides financial and coordination support, and CNE provides the physical space to accommodate the operation. PAHO and the Strategy have also agreed to increase the access to disaster information, exchange and networking among countries and organizations in the region, through the joint support of CRID, ISDR and PAHO to the national and subregional disaster information networks, including the Caribbean Disaster Information Network (CARDIN).

42. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has continued to play an active role in disaster reduction, concentrating especially on the socio-economic impact of natural and other related hazards. In this context, ECLAC has organized a series of assessment studies on the impact of natural disasters in the region, including the 1999 floods and landslides in Venezuela, the earthquakes in Colombia (1999) and El Salvador (2001), as well as hurricanes Georges and Mitch (1998) and Keith (2000). ECLAC has also developed and disseminated its methodology on the impact of natural disasters both through printed publications in English and Spanish,

and in electronic form on the Internet. This methodology is being updated to include an environmental impact analysis, a gender perspective and a more complete analysis of the macroeconomic impact of disasters and its effect on reconstruction plans. ECLAC is also developing indicators of vulnerability and risk, in terms both of scientific analysis and the measurement of natural phenomena and of their economic and social impact. Finally, the Commission, through its regional office for the Caribbean, has implemented training programmes for small island developing States that are vulnerable to hurricanes.

43. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has continued its efforts to promote capacity-building in developing countries and to mainstream disaster reduction in sustainable development. In this context, ESCAP has concentrated on water-related disasters, especially floods, undertaking a wide array of activities. Such activities include the organization of seminars and training courses for flood control and management, a regional overview of experiences in water-related disaster management in Asia, and a regional project for "strengthening capacity in participatory planning and management for flood mitigation and preparedness in large river basins". In addition, ESCAP, in cooperation with WMO, provided assistance in carrying out a regional survey, which served as a basis upon which to strengthen regional cooperation in flood forecasting and disaster prevention and preparedness. Similarly, the Commission has provided advisory services to the secretariat of the Mekong River Commission on the formulation of the regional strategy for flood management and mitigation.

44. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) is an autonomous body within the United Nations with the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations through appropriate training and research. UNITAR has a positive record in providing effective and timely training and project services for policy and institutional development in the areas of chemicals and waste management, climate change, biodiversity, land degradation, environmental law, environmental negotiations, reconstruction, information systems and local authorities. Some of the recent activities carried out by UNITAR in relation to disaster reduction include the launching of the International Training Centre for Local Actors (CIFAL). CIFAL is a programme, carried out in cooperation with several United Nations organizations, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, universities and the private sector, that constitutes a service structure, an international space for meetings and exchange of experiences, and a working system open to all actors in the field of sustainable social and human development and international cooperation. UNITAR recognizes that geographical information systems and new information and communication technologies (ICT) are essential tools for disaster reduction. For this reason, since 1986, UNITAR has organized more than 100 training sessions in these fields. Between 1999 and 2001, UNITAR has also organized several activities related to disaster reduction including: a dozen training sessions in Africa for national civil servants in the field of land degradation; 10 training workshops for local authorities in Lebanon and Crimea; and sensitization workshops in Kinshasa and southern Caucasus countries for national decision makers in the field of information systems for prevention and disaster reduction. In addition, UNITAR is ready to collaborate with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat to elaborate a specific Strategy training programme for disaster reduction, based on a joint assessment of activities to be carried out by the Strategy secretariat together with its different partners. In this context, UNITAR is willing to establish, within the CIFAL programme, a strong disaster reduction training component for local authorities. Given its long experience in this area, UNITAR is also willing to launch a specific training programme on information systems for disaster reduction. The training programme could focus on developing a specific database based on the harmonization of the collection, processing and analysis of the required data, the establishment of specific modelling and early warning systems, and the strengthening of local capacities.

45. The International Civil Defence Organisation (ICDO) has been actively involved in the promotion of activities relevant to disaster reduction. In October 2000, it convened an international conference which adopted a declaration entitled "Civil Defence for Sustainable Development". It has also prepared a Civil Defence International Directory, 2001, which provides information on the institutional arrangements in place in more than 100 countries for managing disasters and emergencies.

# V. Institutional arrangements

46. As mentioned earlier in the report, the Inter-Agency Task Force and the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction have been established as the main mechanisms for the implementation of the Strategy. These institutional arrangements, which were established by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/219, serve as the hub of an extensive global network in support of disaster reduction, based on the mobilization of the capacities of the various United Nations agencies, the scientific community, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders in the Strategy community.

## A. Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction

47. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/219 and following the recommendations made in the report of the Secretary-General (A/54/497) on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: successor arrangements, the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction was established in early 2001 as the main forum within the United Nations system for devising strategies and policies for the reduction of natural hazards; for identifying gaps in disaster reduction policies and programmes and recommending remedial action; for ensuring complementarity of action by agencies involved in disaster reduction; for providing policy guidance to the Secretariat; and for convening meetings of experts on issues related to disaster reduction.

48. The Inter-Agency Task Force comprises eight representatives of organizations and entities of the United Nations system, six representatives of regional entities and eight representatives of civil society and non-governmental organizations. It therefore constitutes an innovative tripartite coalition among these entities. The present composition of the Inter-Agency Task Force, which is chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, is shown in the annex to this report.

49. Since its inception, the Inter-Agency Task Force has held three meetings — in April and October 2000 and in May 2001. Although much time was spent at the first meeting in seeking to clarify the mandate and functions of the Inter-Agency Task Force and its relationship with the Strategy secretariat, the deliberations at its subsequent meetings have been constructive and have served to identify a number of priority issues in disaster reduction to be addressed by the international community. In carrying out its activities, the Inter-Agency Task Force has established four Working Groups. Working Group 1, which is led by WMO, deals with climate and disasters; Working Group 2, led by UNEP, focuses on early warning; Working Group 3, led by UNDP, deals with risk vulnerability and impact assessment. Working Group 4, which was established at the second meeting of the Task Force, is led by the Global Fire Monitoring Centre (GFMC) located in Freiburg, Germany, and deals with wild land fires.

50. A review of the operation of the working groups suggests that start-up activities in terms of the identification of their membership, agreement on their work programme and the determination of the substantive issues to be addressed required considerable effort on the part of the lead agencies. Moreover, the convening of meetings has been constrained by the lack of resources to fund, among other things, the participation of members of the working groups, particularly from institutions in developing countries. Fortunately, one donor has recently indicated its interest in providing resources to facilitate participation in meetings of the various working groups. This should lead to an improvement in the functioning of the working groups.

51. It should also be pointed out that in carrying out their activities, the working groups have established varying types of working relations with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat. The secretariat has established focal points to provide backstopping for the activities of the working groups. There is growing recognition that all working groups could benefit from even closer contact with the Strategy secretariat and therefore increased emphasis will be placed on further strengthening this relationship in the future.

52. In terms of the composition of the Inter-Agency Task Force, as set out in paragraph 22 of the Secretary-General's report (A/54/497), it was agreed that the membership of the Inter-Agency Task Force would be rotated on a biennial basis, taking account of both the "continuity of work" and the need to ensure "the uninterrupted participation of relevant key sectors of the United Nations system". The initial decision to

limit United Nations organizations and agencies to eight members on the Inter-Agency Task Force has resulted in the exclusion from its membership of a number of key organizations and agencies that play an active role in disaster reduction. It is proposed, therefore, that in order to ensure the inclusion of all "key sectors" of the United Nations system, the number of this category of members of the Task Force should be expanded to a maximum of 14. In addition, other United Nations organizations and agencies that are not formally designated as members of the Inter-Agency Task Force but that are interested in participating in its meetings, will continue to be eligible to participate on an invitational basis. Moreover, the key United Nations organizations and agencies selected to participate as members of the Inter-Agency Task Force will not be subject to rotation in view of the fact that such organizations, unlike regional entities, civil society and non-governmental organizations, have global mandates for disaster reduction and would therefore need to be engaged on an ongoing basis in promoting the objectives of the Strategy. This will involve a modification of the original formula for determining the composition of the Inter-Agency Task Force, which also envisaged the biennial rotation among all membership categories. The Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) will continue to select the United Nations agencies that are to participate in the Inter-Agency Task Force on the basis of an expanded representation of these institutions in the Inter-Agency Task Force.

53. Nevertheless, given the large number of regional and civil society organizations, the participation of these entities should be rotated biennially, beginning on 1 January 2002, on a basis that would affect half of the members in each of these two categories. In keeping with the procedure set out in the Secretary-General's report (A/54/497), the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs will continue to designate the representatives of regional institutions. He will also assume responsibility for the designation of the representatives of civil society and non-governmental organizations, in view of the fact that the Scientific and Technical Committee of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, which had been assigned this responsibility for the initial selection of these bodies, ceased to exist at the end of the Decade. Moreover, in order to facilitate the participation of regional organizations in the Inter-Agency Task Force, the number of their representatives will be increased to a maximum of eight. In identifying regional organizations to participate in the Inter-Agency Task Force, special emphasis will be placed on the selection of regional organizations established by Governments which will comprise at least half of the members of the Inter-Agency Task Force falling within this category.

## B. Inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

54. Pursuant to the proposal contained in paragraph 21 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/54/136-E/1999/89) on recommendations on institutional arrangements for disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system after the conclusion of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/219, the inter-agency secretariat was established effective 1 January 2000 to carry out the following functions: to serve as the focal point within the United Nations system for the coordination of strategies and programmes for natural disaster reduction, and to ensure synergy between disaster reduction strategies and those in the socio-economic and humanitarian fields; to support the Inter-Agency Task Force in the development of policies on natural disaster reduction; to promote a worldwide culture of reduction of the negative effects of natural hazards, through advocacy campaigns; to serve as an international clearing house for the dissemination and exchange of information and knowledge on disaster reduction strategies; and to backstop the policy and advocacy activities of national committees for natural disaster reduction. In carrying out these functions, the secretariat has adopted a cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary approach to its work in recognition of the cross-cutting nature of disaster reduction initiatives. It has also continued to pay close attention to regional approaches, although, because of financial constraints, it has not been able to establish outreaches in other regions along the lines of the arrangements that exist for Latin America and the Caribbean. The secretariat has formulated, however, a proposal for the establishment of a regional outreach in Africa to be based in an existing institution for which funding is expected to be provided by an interested donor. Similar proposals are being elaborated for Asia and the Pacific.

55. As set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/54/497, annex), the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat, which is headed by a Director who reports directly to the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, comprises 14 core staff members. In addition, provision is made for the recruitment of a limited number of additional staff to carry out specific initiatives, subject to the availability of funds. Furthermore, WMO has seconded to the secretariat, on a non-reimbursable basis, a senior expert in meteorology. Other agencies are urged to follow the example set by WMO by seconding experts to the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat in order to further strengthen its substantive technical capacity, this being necessary if the secretariat is to continue to respond effectively to the increased challenges presented by disasters and also to reinforce its inter-agency character.

56. The experience of the first year of its operation suggests that the current staffing is adequate for carrying out the tasks assigned to the secretariat. It is clear that the year 2000, which represented a transition from the previous International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction arrangements, presented a number of major challenges as the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat sought to clarify the precise nature of its relationship with the Inter-Agency Task Force in terms of their respective mandates. Moreover, the Strategy secretariat was engaged in the important task of ensuring the conceptual development of the Strategy and also in elaborating a programmatic framework for facilitating its implementation.

57. Based on the forging of a collaborative relationship between the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat and the various United Nations organizations and agencies as well as Governments and other members of the disaster reduction community, the second and the third meetings of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction, held in October 2000 and May 2001, respectively, proved extremely constructive and succeeded in identifying a number of priority issues to be addressed in advancing the objectives of the Strategy.

58. Paragraph 28 of the Secretary-General's report (A/54/497) had stipulated, inter alia, that the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat would function during the initial two-year experimental period "as a flexible and evolving structure" and "would be reviewed in a process that would start after the first year of operation". In keeping with this provision, based on the review of the experience of the functioning of the Strategy secretariat, the Secretary-General recommends that it should continue to serve as an effective instrument for responding to the challenges posed by the increased incidence and scale of disasters, which, as indicated earlier, pose a major threat to the planet.

59. In keeping with paragraph 29 of the Secretary-General's report (A/54/497) and paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 54/219, it was agreed that the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction secretariat should be funded on an extrabudgetary basis and that the previous Trust Fund for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction should be renamed as the Trust Fund for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction for the purpose of receiving voluntary contributions in support of the activities carried out by the secretariat. Since its inception, the Trust Fund has received contributions amounting to US$ 2.2 million for the biennium 2000-2001, which were provided by eight main donors, namely, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Norway, South Africa, Sweden and Switzerland. More recently, the secretariat has also received a contribution from the Philippines. However, despite the generous contributions provided by these donors, the funding of the Strategy secretariat remains inadequate. Consequently, donors are urged to increase their contributions to the Strategy secretariat, particularly since the amounts contributed to disaster reduction by the international community remain relatively modest.

## VI. Conclusions and recommendations

60. The above-mentioned analysis suggests that disasters continue to pose a major challenge to the international community, and that both the Inter-Agency Task Force and the inter-agency secretariat, endorsed by General Assembly resolution 54/219, have played an important role in enabling the international community to respond effectively to this challenge.

61. Based on this review, which has been carried out in keeping with the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 13 of the above-mentioned resolution, the Secretary-General wishes to make the following recommendations.

## A. Substantive issues

62. The international community should continue to give priority attention to the promotion of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction as a common platform for responding to the challenges presented by the increased incidence and scale of disasters.

63. The framework for action, prepared by the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and endorsed by the Inter-Agency Task Force, should serve as the basic guide for the implementation of the Strategy.

64. Governments are requested to support the promotion of national platforms or focal points for disaster reduction.

65. Donors should increase their contributions in support of disaster reduction activities as an investment in protecting lives and avoiding catastrophic economic losses resulting from the destruction of physical assets.

66. The Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly should launch a 10-year review of the implementation of the outcome of the Yokohama World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction preparatory process beginning in 2002 in order to ensure that a comprehensive assessment is made of progress in disaster reduction with a view to identifying ways of further strengthening the efforts of the international community in support of this objective.

## B. Institutional arrangements

### 1. Inter-Agency Task Force

67. The Inter-Agency Task Force should continue to serve as the main forum for the formulation of policies on disaster reduction and perform the functions assigned to it in paragraph 15 of the Secretary-General's report (A/54/497).

68. The formula for constituting the Inter-Agency Task Force should be modified in order to provide for increased participation of regional organizations as well as ensure the continued membership of the "key United Nations agencies", which, by virtue of their global mandates and their active role in disaster reduction, should continue to be involved on an ongoing basis in the work of the Inter-Agency Task Force. In this regard, the key strategic agencies that are to participate in the Inter-Agency Task Force, whose number should be increased from 8 to a maximum of 14, should be identified by the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC). Similarly, the number of regional organizations should be increased to a maximum of eight. One half of the members representing regional institutions and the non-governmental organization community should be rotated on a biennial basis, beginning January 2002. The participants in the Inter-Agency Task Force falling within these latter two categories should be selected by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs following consultations with Governments and a representative member of regional organizations and civil society and non-governmental organizations.

### 2. Inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

69. The secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, which should have established posts, should continue to carry out the functions set out in paragraph 25 of the Secretary-General's report (A/54/497).

70. The secretariat should continue to function as a separate entity reporting directly to the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs.

71. The secretariat should continue to maintain the staff complement set out in the annex to the Secretary-General's report (A/54/497), subject to any modifications that may be made in future to respond to the changing nature of the challenges to be addressed in the field of disaster reduction.

72. United Nations organizations and agencies should make a special effort to second technical staff to the secretariat with a view to further strengthening the substantive capacity of the secretariat.

73. The secretariat should continue to expand its regional outreach in order to propagate the message of disaster reduction, with special attention to the needs of Africa.

74. The secretariat should continue to promote increased public awareness of the importance of disaster reduction through, among other things, the organization of the annual campaigns on disaster reduction.

75. The secretariat should prepare annual reports on progress made by the United Nations system in advancing the goals of the Strategy and present them to the General Assembly through the appropriate channels.

76. The secretariat should also take the initiative to organize meetings of an informal contact group of permanent missions in Geneva in order to ensure an action-oriented dialogue with Governments on disaster reduction.

77. Donors are urged to increase their contributions to the Trust Fund for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in order to provide an optimal level of funding for the secretariat and its activities.

## C. General

78. Apart from the annual reports to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General also intends to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session through the Council as a basis for determining what modifications, if any, may be necessary in the Strategy, taking into account the recommendations emanating from the proposed 10-year review of the Yokohama conference process.

*Notes*

[1] A/CONF.172/9, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Available at <http://www.unisdr.org/unisdr/safer.htm>. Accessed on 11 May 2001.

[3] Available at <http://www.unisdr.org/unisdr/forum/mandate.htm>. Accessed on 11 May 2001.

[4] Third draft (March 2001) available at <http://www.unisdr.org/unisdr/framework.htm>. Accessed on 11 May 2001.

[5] Available at <http://www.unisdr.org/unisdr/forum/wmoconc.htm>. Accessed on 14 May 2001.

[6] Available at <http://www.fao.org/docrep/x3550e/x3550e00.htm>. Accessed on 14 May 2001.

[7] Available at <http://www.wfp.org/info/POLICY/Faad3/FAAD3-912ePDF>, paras. 89-93. Accessed on 14 May 2001.

[8] See A/CONF.184/6, chap. I, resolution 1, sect. I, para. 1 (b) (ii).

# Annex

## Inter-Agency Task Force membership, 2000-2001

**Chair** (ex officio) — Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs

**Secretary** (ex officio) — Director of the Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

### United Nations system agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

International Telecommunication Union

World Meteorological Organization

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Environment Programme

World Food Programme

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

### Regional entities

Council of Europe

Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre

Organization of African Unity

Organization of American States/Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction

South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission

Commonwealth of Independent States Inter-State Council

Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM of Russia)

### Civil society and non-governmental organization representatives

**Ms. Maritta Koch-Weser**
Former Director-General, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources — World Conservation Union (IUCN)
Gland, Switzerland

**Ms. Eva von Oelreich**
Director, Disaster Preparedness Department
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
Geneva, Switzerland

**Mr. Robert Hamilton**
Chair, Committee on Disaster Reduction
International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)
Paris, France

**Mrs. Yvonne Dutra Maisonnave**
Director, National Direction of Meteorology
Ministry of Defence
Montevideo, Uruguay

**Mr. Zadok Znaiidi**
Director-General, International Civil Defence Organisation (ICDO)
Geneva, Switzerland

**Mr. Burhani Nyenzi**
Project Coordinator
Drought Monitoring Centre (DMC)
Harare, Zimbabwe

**Mr. Gerhard Berz**
Member of Executive Management,
Munich Reinsurance Company
Munich, Germany

**Mr. Toshiyasu Noda**
Director for Disaster Preparedness
Cabinet Office
The Government of Japan
Tokyo, Japan